THE TOUGH LET GO, THE OTHERS FRIGHTENED INTO FAINTS.

One Girl Falls Senseless in Court and Bruises Her Head-Another in Hysteries in the Aute-Room- A Law Invoked Against Themthat Was Not Applied to the Others. All the prisoners taken in the police raid on the house at 39 Grove street were arraigned at Jefferson Market yesterday before Magistrate Simms, Lawyer Arthur H. Ely, a Good Government Club man, who appeared in the interest of Mr. Montegriffo, owner of a house adjoining No. 39, asked that all the girls classed as "inmates" be held under section 1,466 of the Consolidation act, which authorizes a magistrate, if in his opinion the circumstances make it advisable, to commit to a reformatory insti "female over the age of twelve tution any

and a minor during her minority. Magistrate Simms asked if any specific disor derly act was charged against any of the women or the men, and learned that none was. Be he said he would discharge the men and six of the women. But he picked out the two youngest and most inflocent-looking of the women and directed that special complaints be drawn in their cases under the Consolidation act. These girls had given their names as May Daly and Elsie Eskin.

years," found in a house reputed to be disor-

derly. He may commit an adult for six months

I protest against any such action, your Honor," said Lawyer Emanuel Friend, who appeared for all the prisoners. "These young ladies are both respectable, and I can prove that they were not in the house for immoral pur-

poses."
"Nevertheless, I will hold them in \$1,000 ball each until to-morrow," replied Magistrate

Simme. The two girls-one stout and fair, the other tall and dark-stood at the bar shaking with apprehension. Their eyes were swollen with much weeping. When the magistrate announced that they would have to spend the night in prison, no bail being in sight. Miss Askin, who had given her occupation as scamatress, started violently.

"My God!" she exclaimed, and then she fell senseless. Her head struck the floor with a resounding knock, and the right side of her face was badly bruised. As she was carried to the ante-room by two of the attendants Mr. Friend

faced the Judge again.
"This is an outrage," he said. "That woman has been ill for months, and she is even now under the care of a physician." When Miss Askin revived Mr. Friend once

more approached the bar and said: "I ask you,

sir, in the name of decency and humanity, to hear what this girl has to say. I tell you, sir. that she was not in that house for an immoral purpose, but on a purely business errand. Here is her employer, Mrs. Josephine Sanford, a respectable lady, who lives at 42 West Sixty-first street, and she will confirm what I say."

A dark-eyed, well-dressed woman, who wore diamonds in her ears, stepped forward and, after saying that she was Mrs. Sanford, a dressmaker, and the girl's employer, she confirmed what the lawyer had said about the girl. Moreover Policeman McConnell, who arrested the girl, said he had found her sitting in an anternom with her hat and coat on. To the best of his belief, he said, she had not been in the house more than fifteen minutes. Magistrate Simms, who had been cool and unmoved during the entire scene, looked rather bored, and said that he had been sitting for many hours in the court, purpose, but on a purely business errand. Here

tire scene, looked rather bored, and said that he had been sitting for many hours in the court, and that he thought it was about time to bring the whole matter to an end.

"But, your Honor," protested Lawyer Friend, "I know that you want to do right by these prisoners. You have discharged all the women about whose character there was no doubt, and now, with every indication that this girl is innocent, you are going to hold her until to-morrow. I insist that you hear what she has to say."

"Bring her out," said the Magistrate, "and I will hear her."

"Bring her out, will hear her."
Miss Askin was brought to the bar again, supported by two attendants. She could scarcely speak. There was a large red mark on the skie of her face and her yellow hair was much dishevelled. When she fell she had lost her

dishevelled. When she fell she had lost her eyeglasses.

"Your Honor," she said between her sobs, "I am a respectable girl, and I was in Mrs. Street's house on business for my employer when I was arrested. I went there to see about some work which Mrs. Sanford was going to do for Miss Street. When the servant admitted me I was shown to an ante-room just off the parlor, and told to wait until Miss Street came down. I had sat there fifteen, or at the most twenty minutes, when this man pointing at Policeman McConnell—came into the room. I arose immediately, intending to go out, as I did not wish to be in the room alone with a man.

"Where are you going? he said.

"Into the next room. I replied.
"You cannot go,' he said. 'The house is pulled."

"What is that?' I asked.

pulled." 'What is that?' I asked.
"'You are under arrest,' he said, and then he "You are under arrest," he said, and then he took me into the basement.
"I came to this country from England a year ago," continued the girl. "I was maid for one of the best-known society women in New York, whose name I will not give, as I prefer not to have her dragged into this case. In the early part of June I became ill, and Dr. Conway of the Rockingham flats was my physician. Upon his advice I entered the New York Hospital for treatment on June 7, and I stayed there until July 19. During that time I underwent two severe operations, and I am still under the care of a physician. Dr. F. G. Kneer of 238 West Fifty-first street, who went bail for me last night, has been treating me for the past two months."

Months."

Magistrate Simms did not seem to be very much impressed with the girl's story. Turning to inspector Brooks he said: "You have heard what this woman says. Is her story true?"

"As far as I know, it is, your Honor," replied the Inspector. "When Dr. Kneer came to the station house last uight he told me that Miss Askin was a patient of his, and that he was very much surprised to hear that she was under arrest." arrest.

arrest. Policeman McConnell corroborated the girl's story as far as it related to the part which he played. He also said that he knew she had been in the house only a short time, because Lawyer Ely, who had been hiding next door, had seen her go in. "I think I will have to give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt and let her go this time." I said the Magistrate finally, turning to Inspector Brooks. Neither the Inspector nor Lawyer Ely said a word in protest.

said the Magistrate finally, turning to Inspector Brooks. Neither the Inspector nor Lawyer Ely said a word in protest.

"You are discharged," said the Magistrate to the prisoner, whereupon the girl wept afresh. All this time the girl, who had described herself at the station house as May Daly, 19 years old, of 43 West Sixty-fourth street, had stood below the bridge in a fever of nervous excitement and fear. Her lips twitched and she clasped and unclasped her hands repeatedly.

"Now, your Honor," began Lawyer Friend, "I must ask for the discharace of this other prisoner also. She is a thoroughly respectable girl, and her parents are honorable people. She also was in the house on business. She is a milliner, and when the raid was made she was found in the basement trimming a hat."

and when the raid was made she was found in the basement trimming a hat."

But, who is she? where does she live? who are her parents?" asked the Magistrate.

Your Honor," replied the lawyer, "the girl doesn't live in the city. She has been punished enough if she has done any wrong, and her arrest will be a lesson to her that will last through her life. I beg of you to discharge her and save her from a lasting disgrace.

"I will do what is best for the girl," said the Judge. "I hold her in \$1,000 ball for examination."

tion."
"My mother! my mother!" murmured the "My mother! my mother!" murmured the girl. "This disgrace will kill her!"

She was led into the anteroom, where she immediately became hysterical. Her lips turned blue, and she went from one convulsion into another. So serious was her condition that an ambulance was summoned from the New York Hospital. Ambulance Surgeon Goodman said that the girl should be taken to the hospital instead of being locked up in the court prison. Lawyer Friend made one more appeal to Maristrate Simms.

"Your Honor," he said, "this young girl's condition is pitiable. I beg of you once more to condition is pitiable. I beg of you once more to let her go."

"I would like to say to your Honor." volunteered Policeman McConnell. "that this girl was found in the basement of the house trimming a hat at the time of the raid. The other girls in the house did not appear to know her, and I believe, personally, that she is innocent."

"Well." replied Magistrate Simms. "the girl can rest in prison until to-morrow, and we can then have her parents here, and we can see what to do."

can reat in prison until to-morrow, and we can then have her parents here, and we can see what to do."

When Miss Daly heard this she fainted. The Magnetrate gave permission for her removal to the hospital. Then Mr. Friend went hack to the girl and pleaded with her to give the name of her parents. "I will see your father." he said, "and I think I can make everything straight with him."

"I cannot, I cannot," sobbed the girl. "Oh! this disgrace will kill my mother!"

Finally, after much persuasion, and on the promise that the name would not be made public, sho whispered the address of her parents to Mr. Friend, When she was taken away to the nospital he went with her. Before going he told the reporters that Lawver Ely's client wanted to buy the property at 39 Grove street. When the fourteen prisoners were arraigned the court room was packed with a crowd drawn titther by the newspaper accounts of the raid. Miss Street, the alleged keeper of the house, is an eiderly woman, with gray hair and eyeglasses. She pleaded not guilty and was note in \$1,000 ball for keeping a disorderly house and \$200 on a charge of violating the Excise law in hav-

ing served drinks to the policemen who procured the evidence. Six girls, who described
themselves as Jennie Long. 22, of Chicage;
Minnie Roas, 19, of 788 Sixth avenue; Lillian
Belmont, 20, of 42 West Sixty-fourth street;
Cora Brown, 24, and Fann; Allen, 23, of St.
Cloud Hotel, and Mary Adams, 25, a typewriter
at the Vendome Hotel, were discharged. The
three men arrested were all elderly and well
dressed, and all were bald. They gave their
names as Charles Brewster of 54 Fourth avenua,
Brooklyn; Henry Harcourt, 62, gentleman, of
London, England, and Richard Long, a real
estate agent, of 209 West Eighty-sixth street.
They were also discharged. All gave fictitious
addresses. The woman who gave her name as
Cora Brown were a sealskin cloak and diamonds. She said that she was a school teacher
in one of the public schools, and that a few days
ago she got a week's vecation. She had just
started in to have a good time, she said, when
the police made the raid.

MINNESOTA'S NEW SENATOR.

Knute Nelson the Only Norseman Who Ever Won a Seat in the Upper House. WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 .- Knute Nelson, the Senator from Minnesota, taking the seat of Mr. Washburn, is the first Scandinavian to enter the Senate. He and several others, including Jorgenson of Virginia, who led the way, have sat in the House of Representatives, but no Norseman has before had a seat in the "Upper House." Nelson in person would be taken for a canny New Englander. He is of medium height, well knit, and active. With his upper lip shaven, his mouth has a fair field to show its habitual smile. A chin adorned with a Joshua Whitcom beard completes a prepossessing face. The new Senator's voice is strong, rich, and resonant, and conquers space, in his public utterances. As he came to America when only 6 years old and was educated in Wisconsin, he speaks English as well as any of his fellow Senators can. It is said that he has great difficulty in talking Norwegian enough to make good his claim to the support of the 40,000 Scandinavian votes in Minnesota Yet he has always had them solidly behind him, and was never beaten for any office.

His first campaign for Congress occurred in 1882. The State had just been redistricted after the tenth census, and five members instead of three given it. Nelson's home was in the big Fifth district, better known as the "Bloody Fifth," stretching from the great unsalted sea at Duluth to the winding banks of the Red River of the North, and embracing half of the area of the State. Charles F. Kindred, Pacific road, started in as a Republican candidate. The Convention was a riot. Nelson's Chairman, Solomon Comstock, who afterward represented the district, was forced off the platform at the muzzle of a pistol, and the Nelson men were forced out of the hall. They went to a lunch tent on the green and nominated their man. The campaign was terrific, Kindred set up as an independent and Democratic candidate and spent \$130,000, as he afterward admitted, to secure his election. His lieutenants went hundreds of miles up in the pine swamps of the rainy lake region to vote Chippewa Indians. But Nelson, with his 15,000 Norwegians behind him, came out abead. It was then that they began to call him the "Little Norwegian Giant." He sat in the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, and Fiftieth Congresses, and withdrew to give his friend Comstock a chance. Two years later he was chosen Governor, receiving the honor of a re-election. Before his second term expired he was clusted to the Senate. Mr. Nelson is a good lawyer. Before he went to Congress he was making \$10,000 a year in a practice that took him before every court in northern Minnesota. His habits are simple and abstemious. He loves books, the theatre, and story telling. So-called "society" he abhors. Until he became Governor he never wore a broadcloth coat. He still insists on a slouch hat. Pie he cais with a knife. He is also fond of tobacco in the plug form. In debate he is ready and trenchant. His sentences are homely and rugged, sometimes ungrammatical. Their construction, however, is strong, and they carry weight. He likes his friends, especially old ones, and he likes nothing better than to sit evenings before a good fire and spin off the sages of his native Norseland till the hours grow small. late. The Convention was a riot. Nelson' Chairman Solomon Comstock, who afterward

THE BEHRING SEA CLAIMS. Senator Morgan to Reply to Sir Julian

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 .- In the Senate to-mo row Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) will call up his esolution referring to that part of the Presiient's message relating to the payment of the British Behring Sea claims to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with instructions to ex-amine into the question of Hability to Great Britain and report to the Senate by bill or otherwise. The speech which Mr. Morgan has care fully prepared to accompany his motion will consume the greater part of the afternoon. It is said to be a severe arraignment of the Administration and a caustic criticism on the ministration and a caustic criticism on the officious intermedding," as he terms it, of the British Ambassador, who, in an official despatch to the British Foreign Office, made public first in London and afterward in this country, controverted some of Mr. Morgan's statements on the floor of the Senate.

in London and afterward in this country, con-troverted some of Mr. Morgan's statements on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. Morgan originally strongly antagonized the proposition to pay Great Britain the lump sum of \$425,000 for the alleged illegal seizure of Canadian sealers prior to the award of the Paris tribunal (of which he was a member), without an investigation, and as the President has again recommended such payment the Aisbama Senator, it is understood, will present Alabama Senator, it is understood, will present lis reasons for opposing the payment of the British claims in his most vigorous style.

On Tuesday Mr. Cullom will address the Senate on his resolution relative to the Monroe doctrine, and will take strong grounds for a pronounced American policy in our dealings with other nations.

MUST SALUTE THE FLAG.

Colors to Receive the Same Honors of Revenue Cutters as on War Vessels,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 .- The revenue cutter ervice will pay the same honors to the national colors hereafter as are accorded them by the navy. Colors will be set at 8 o'clock in the morning and kept flying until sunset on each ship in commission. The ceremonies are to be beerved with all the display that character izes those on naval ships, and will be accompanied by the "Star Spangled Banner." How it will be possible to give music on revenue cut ters when they have not the bands is not quite clear, but possibly some of the crew will be taught to play the air on a bugle. At "morning taught to play the air on a bugle. At "morning colors," as the ensign leaves the dock all officers and men present shall stand facing the flag and salute by lifting hats or caps when it reaches the truck. At "sunset" the same ceremony will be observed as the ensign leaves the peak or truck, and all officers and men shall stend and salute as the flag reaches the deck. When more than one vessel of the service is present, "Colors" and "Bells" will follow one command by the senior officer, and when vessels of the revenue cutter service are at anchor in harbors with mayal vessels of the United States, "Colors" and "Bells" of the senior aval command will follow. Vessels of the service are also to adopt the color of the navy for hulls and spars.

Judge Peckham's Nomination to Be Considered To-day.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 .- To-morrow a special neeting of the Senate Judiciary Committee will be held to consider the nomination of Mr. Rufus W. Peckham to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. As there appears to be no objec preme Court. As there appears to be no objection to this nomination it is believed a confirmation will speedily cllow the favorable report it is expected the committee will make at the next executive session. Senator Hill reached Washington last night, and will be at the meeting of the Judiciary Committee, of which he is a member. It is asserted that the notable visit in company with Secretary Lamont paid to the Attorney-General on "legal business" a few weeks ago had reference to Judge Peckham's nomination.

The Brace Memorial Unveiled, The medalion of Charles Loring Brace, the ounder of the Children's Aid Society, which was presented to the Newsboys' Home by Egisto P. Fabri, formerly a member of the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co. and a trustee of the Chil-Drexel, Morgan & Co. and a trustee of the Children's Aid Society, was unveiled yesterday afternoon. The medalion is on the northwest corner of the building. There were no ceremonies attendant at the unveiling during the afternoon, but in the evening there was a meeting in the assembly room, at which speeches were made by D. Willis James, Charles E. Whitehead, and William F. Rouad. Police Commissioner Roosevelt was to have spoken, but sent a letter of regret.

Tackling the Compton House Again. Another case has been made by Angel Dennett and his Parkhurst detectives against the Compton House, in Third avenue, near Twenty fourth street, and an attempt to secure a revo thither by the newspaper accounts of the raid. Miss Street, the alleged keeper of the house is an eiderly woman, with gray hair and eyeglasses. She pleaded not guilty and was need in \$1,000 bail for keeping a disorderly house and \$200 on a charge of violating the Excise to all \$200 bail for violating the Excise held in \$200 bail for violating the Excise law in have Your friends will appreciate a piece of Flint's fine furnities is not the lact of the lotter for immoral purposes. After ward it was renewed on the promise of the hotter for immoral purposes. After ward it was renewed on the promise of the hotter ward it was renewed on the promise of the hotter for immoral purposes. After ward it was renewed on the promise of the hotter ward it was renewed on the promise of the hotter was four time ago the license was revoked on testimony of Parkhurst agents that they have been entertained there in company with dissolute women.

DEATH OF GEORGE A. SALA.

THE WELL-KNOWN WRITER PASSES AWAY AT BRIGHTON, ENGLAND.

His Illness Had Been Long and Poinful-The Struggles and Penury of His Youth Compensated by Brilliant Success at Last. LONDON, Dec. 8.-George Augustus Sala, the well-known journalist and author, died this morning at Brighton, where he had been ill for

Mr. Sala's death was caused by a complication of disorders. He suffered from cancer of the liver, diseased kidneys, and shattered nerves

During the sixty-seven years of his life George Augustus Sala had tried almost everything that occurred to him as offering a possibility of support before he found his final and successful employment in writing. Sprung from Italian stock, he was born in London in 1828, and his mother, a musician and actress, brought him up in the atmosphere of the green room, the influence of which seems to have been strong upon his character. In these early years he met many musicians whose names are now world's history, and of whom, notably Malibran and Paganini, he has since written. An illness contracted when he was seven years old left him totally blind. This was the first misfortune of a life in many ways bitter for years thereafter. For a year, during which the visible world wa shut off from him, his only pleasure was in talk love to him. Then sight was restored to one eye. The other has always been blind.



As soon as he could see enough to read he was sent to school, but his schooling was fragmenary, part of it in France, part in England, and nuch at home, as best he could pick it up. What was best in his early education, he after ward said, was the literature read to him by his ister. Such was the life of his parents that there was no money for the boy when he grew ip, and he went to work first as an engraver and etcher. During some years his most assidions labor won him nothing better than a scant subsistence and nearly lost him the sight of his emaining eye.

It was while working at the engraver's art hat he found time to launch his first literary effort, a story which was published in an becure magazine. Whatever else the article may have been, it was certainly not a success anancially, for the young man never got a cent for it. His next effort brought him a sovereign from Chat, a weekly paper. This was a poem called " The Battle of Monte Cristo," describing a riot in the Drury Lane Theatre on the occadon of a performance by a French troupe in 1848. Three years later he wrote a letter to the Times-a thing which every Londoner who knows how to write does at least once in his life-his subject being the folly of balloon ascensions. Afterward he became a partner in This letter was signed with his name, and in it he referred to himself as an artist; whereupon the Morning Post came out and scarified him for applying that term to himself, referring to the proneness of insignificant persons to call them-

Upon this young Sala reflected. His art, such as it was, he concluded hadn't done much for as it was, he concluded hadn't done much for him. He became an advertising agent. This didn't pay, either; so he quit it and lectured on life insurance until hunger drove him to copying music. After this the balloon enterprise proved a loss of time and the struggling young man endeavored to make a patent but innocuous pill. It was not remunerative. Of this period of his life he says:

"I know that I have often turned half sick when I went into a tavern for half a pint of porter to see a swaggering customer throw down

when I went into a tavern for half a pint of porter to see a swaggering customer throw down a sovereign and rattle in his hand the shining change which the barmaid gave him. I had early fallen a victim to tobacco—the great consoler, the great afflicter, the mercliess usurer, who exacts higher interest every time he renews the bill, and at last demands his capital and sells you up and leaves you bankrupt in nerve and brain. I know that when I have not had the means of purchasing a solitary 'screw' of bird's brain. I know that when I have not had the means of purchasing a solitary 'screw' of bird's eye, and have probed in all my short pipes in hopes of finding in some forgotten bowl a remnant of 'mundungus,' I have taken a wretched pleasure in walking in the street behind a gentleman who was smoking a good cigar, and the aroma of his Havana wafted me into a kind of sensuous ecstasy, which was half gratification and half despair."

sensuous ecetasy, which was half gratification and half despair."

In some way he found time to write, in a fragmentary sort of way, while endeavoring to make a living by other means. His article, "The Key of the Street." was accepted by Household Words and pald for, and it was intimated that there was more money waiting to be paid for similar articles. Then for the first time, seemingly, it occurred to Saia that he might make a living out of his pen. Forsaking the patent pill he devoted himself to literature with such fidelity that it presently began to make returns for his faithfulness. He became editor of a publication called the (macrutive Magazine, which perished after a brief and uneventful existence. About this time came the first real good fortune of his life.

Dickens noticed some of his articles and oftered him five guineas aplece for a series. Sala knew that he could turn out an article such as was desired in four hours, and in his own imagination he swaggered, a capitalist in purple and velvet. Here was the start which made him successful. Although shortly after he quarrelled with Dickens, his foot was set on the road to success, and from that time on he prospered.

In 1857 he began writing for the Daily Tele-

In 1857 he began writing for the Daily Tele-

road to success, and from that time on he prospered.

In 1857 he began writing for the Daily Telegraph and was soon making £1,200 a year as editorial writer. When Thackeray started the Cornhill Magazine Sala was a contributor, and it was here that the well-known Hogarth Papers first appeared. Soon a rival magazine was started, of which he became editor. It was Sala who gave to Temple Bar its motto, which for many years passed unchallenged:

"And now, sir,' said Dr. Johnson, 'we will take a walk down Fleet street."

As a matter of fact there is no such passage in Boswell's "Life of Johnson," and Sala afterward admitted that it was a ligment of his imagination.

"It's perfectly probable that Dr. Johnson did make that very remark some time," he would say in justification.

Under his administration Temple Bar became highly successful, and Mr. Sala's later years were bleased with all that was dealed to his earlier life. He had been a lecturer as well as a writer, and lectured in this country some years ago. Previously he had been here twice, in 1863 as a war correspondent, and in 1878 to see the country. Some of his best-known publications are: "Twice Around the Clock," "The Baddington Peerage," "The Seven Sons of Mammon," Quits Alone, and "My Diary in America in the Midst of War."

Personally Mr. Sala was facile of thought and speech. He was quick-tempered and of positive and rather combative disposition. In appearance he was heavy, broad-shouldered, florid-faced, and unprepossessing when silent, but in conversation his face lighted up with such animation as to become positively attractive. An instance of his reckless disposition was his first marriage. In the course of a "night with the boys," he got into a row in a sambling house and had his nose cut open. With plasters came pentience, and he decided that a bachelor's existence was inferior to that of a married man. This idea he communicated to a lady whom he had known in childhood. As soon as his nose was presentable they were married. She died later, and he mar

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BROADWAY, 18TH AND 19TH STS.

OBITUARY. Capt. John H. Coster, one of the best known of

the old-time racing men in America, died on Saturday afternoon at his home, 66 East Fiftysixth street, from an affection of the heart, from which he had suffered for some months. Capt. Coster was born in this city on Nov. 15, 1835. He studied architecture until the outbreak of the civil war, when he enlisted in the Seventh Regiment on April 26, 1861. Three months later he enlisted in the First New York later he enlisted in the First New York Volunteers, and was made a Captain. His company was mustered out March 3, 1863. He remained with the regiment, and was made brevet Major March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services. In September the same year he was made First Lieutenant of the Sixth California Volunteers. In November he was transferred to the Seventh California Volunteers. April 1 the following year he was promoted to Captain, and was assigned to the First Arizona Volunteers. He was mustered out of the service some months later. The following month he wanted to return to the soldier life, and the place of Second Lieutenant in the Fourteenth Regular Infantry was offered to him and declined. He accepted the rank of First Licutenant in March, 1867, and the same day was made a brevet Captain. In 1870 he was assigned to the Eighth Cavalry. He was made a full Captain March 29, 1873, and held that rank until he retired. On the last day of the battle of Glendale, Va., he was shot in the chin and was left for dead on the battlefield. He was captured by the Confederates, and was taken to Libby Prison, and was subsequently exchanged. Capt. Coster became a member of the old American Jockey Club at Jerome Park in 1868, and in 1880 was made its Secretary. He held this office for years, and afterward became clerk of the scales at Monmouth Park and handicapper. As handicapper Capt. Coster made a great name for himself, and was considered in his time the best judge in America of a horse's weight-carrying ability.

Prof. William M. Willett, 93 years old, died yesterday at his home, 22 Madison avenue. Volunteers, and was made a Captain. His

time the best judge in America of a horse's weight-carrying ability.

Prof. William M. Willett, 93 years old, died yesterday at his home, 22 Madison avenue, Jersey City. He was a professor in the Wesle, an University in Middletown, Conn., and afterward in the Concord Biblical Institute in Concord. N. H. He was a member of the well known Willett family or this city. The funeral will take place on Tuesday. Mr. Willett's great grandfasher. Thomas was the first Mayor of this city, having been appointed by Governor Richard Nicolla, in 1695. His father, Col. Marinus Willett, in 1758, when only 18 years old, organized a company and took part in the French war. He also served in the Revolutionary War, and afterward served as High Sheriff of this city. He also succeeded De Witt Clinton as Mayor. Congress presented him with a sword in recognition of his services in the Revolution. William was born in this city. He acquired a reputation as a linguist and biblical scholar and was one of the founders of the Concord Theological Seminary. He retired twenty-seven years are, and took up his residence in Jersey City. Mr. Willet was twice married, He had four children by his first wife. One son, who is 70 years old, survives him. This son lives in Washington. Robert Cambridge Livingston, treasurer of the National Express Company, died on Sunday morning at his home, Islip, L. L. of Bright's disease. He was 49 years old and a member of the well-known Livingston family of this city. the well-known Livingston family of this city. He was a member of the Union, St. Nicholas, and South Side clubs. His father was the late Cambridge Livingston, a vestryman in Trinity Church, and his mother the late Maria Murray Livingston. A widow, three sons and two daughters survive him. The funeral will take place from Trinity Church, to-morrow at noon. The Rev. Morgan Dix will officiate. The pail bearers will be H. J. Nicholas, J. H. Bradford, F. W. J. Hurst, Chester Griswold, S. L. Burger, T. E. Sloan, S. L. Parsons and the Hon. Francis Bartlett. The interment will be in the family vault at Tivoli.

Thomas W. Lindsay of 311 Twelfth street, interment will be in the family wault at Tivoli.

Thomas W. Lindsay of 311 Twelfth street,
Brooklyn, was buried yesterday in Greenwood
Cemetery with Grand Army honors. The funeral
service was held in the Twelfth Street Reformed
Church. He was born seventy-two years ago in
Scotland, and before his arrival in this country
he had served for eleven years in the English
army. He served in the war of the rebelilion in
the Fourteenth Regiment, and was a member of
Cushing Post, 231, G. A. R.
Parker Cohurn Kirk died of meanmonis year.

Cushing Post, 231, G. A. R.

Parker Coburn Kirk died of pneumonia yesterday at his home in Dedham, Mass. He was widely known for his experience in the manufacture of woollens. The success of the first worsted cloth made in the United States was almost entirely due to his efforts. In 1870 a piece of line worsted goods made in Lawrence, Mass., was named "Kirk Coating" in his honor. He was if years old. He leaves a widow, three daughters, and two sons.

Conductor Frederick King, who for fifteen years ran a train between Newark and Rosello on the Elizabeth branch of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, died yesterday at the German

on the Eleabeth branch of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, died yesterday at the German Hospital in Newark, after undergoing an operation for appendicitis, which was complicated by several tumors. He gave up work on Nov. 23, but did not go to the hospital until early last week. Mr King was 48 years old, and leaves a wife and four children.

Prince Louis Murat, a member of Gen. Du-hesne's staff in Madagascar, has died from malaris. He was 23 years old.

HELD UP BY SUN DODGERS. Hoboken Man Robbed of \$13 After

Leaving Their Ball. While Thomas McHugh of 75 Willow avenue, Hoboken, was waiting for a friend at Seventh avenue and Thirty-second street at 10 o'clock on Saturday night, a young man ac costed him and asked him what he was waiting for.

"I'm waiting for a friend," answered Mc-Hugh. "While you're waiting come over to Central Hall," the young man said, "the Ancient Order

of Sun Dodgers are having a ball, and it's a big affair." McHugh accompanied his new acquaintance McHugh accompanied his new acquaintance to Central Hall in West Thirty-third street. In paying for two tickets McHugh displayed a small roll of bills.

Not liking the looks or the actions of the people at the ball, McHugh left half an hour after he had entered. He was followed by the man who had first spoken to him and four others. When McHugh got a short distance from the hall the five men rushed up; and attacked him. He was knoched down and held by were of the men. The other two ribed his pockets, stealing the \$12 they contained.

men. The other two ribed his pockets, stealing the \$12 they contained. Policeman Wigue of the West Thirty-seventh street station saw the five men attack McHugh, and ran to his assistance. The men saw him coming, and four of them escaped. The fifth man was caught. He was the one who first spoke to McHugh. He said he was John Ryan. 23 years old, and that he lived at the Waverley Hotel at Twenty-eighth street and Eighth avenue. He was held in \$2,000 bail for trial in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning.

D. A. 49's Factions Held Separate Meetings. The two factions of District Assembly, 49 K. of L., held separate meetings yesterday. The Socialist faction met at 8 Union Square. It raised the pool beer toycott and elected the fol-

lowing officers: Worthy Foreman, J. Walker of the Newark Painters' Union: Treasurer, Patrick Marshy.

The Sovereign faction met at Social Science Hall in Union Square, but as the attendance was small no business was done.

WHO GOT THAT \$89,676.25?

KINGS COUNTY MONEY WEAKLY LENT BY JAMES GARDINER.

Lawyer Towns, Who Is to Begin Suits. Says that There Will Be Such a Rattling of Dry Bones as Has Not Been Heard in Many a Day, but He Gives No Names,

There promises to be some interesting, if not startling, developments during the week in relation to the \$89,676.25 shortage which existed in the accounts of Henry H. Adams when he retired from the County Treasurer's office n Kings county on Aug. 1 last, after serving three continuous terms, extending over a pe riod of thirteen years. The expert account ants employed over a year ago by the Board of Supervisors to overhaul the accounts submitted a voluminous report, fixing the deficiency at the above sum, and Andrew B. Martin, another expert, who was employed by Mr. Adams himself, substantially agreed that the figures were correct. A suit was begun by counsel for the Board of Supervisors against Mr. Adams and his bondsmen for the recovery of the money before he retired from office, and it is still pending. Mr. Adams admits the deficiency, but contends that he was not responsible for the financial leakages in the office, but was hoodwinked by some of his trusted subordinates.

A new and unexpected turn has now been given to the controversy by the announcement that Mr. Adams has retained Mirabeau L. Towns and Delos McCurdy to bring suits against certain persons for the recovery of the ounty's moneys, which, it is said, they received as loans and never returned. The ex pert accountants discovered that \$24,146.28 of the deficiency belongs to the Jurors' fund. It was not until after the startlingly sudden death of Deputy County Treasurer James Gardiner, in December, 1893, that Irregu larities in the office were discovered. Mr Gardiner had virtually had control of the office for over fifteen years, and although a very eccentric man, his honesty had never been questioned. An examination of his books, powever, showed that he had handled the finances of the county in a very careless manner. Expert Martin, who a few months ago appeared before the Grand Jury and gave the esult of his investigation, has made this statement in reference to Deputy Gardiner's conduct in the office:

"Mr. Gardiner was a defaulter, but that he was such for his own personal benefit I do not believe. He was simply the tool of other people, to whom he loaned the county money through a long term of years, and who never reimbursed him. At least there is nothing to show that they did. He spent little money on himself during his lifetime and left almost nothing behind him. I have ascertained to whom all the county money was given, or loaned, and all who have had any of it will be summoned to make restitution. Some may claim that for the checks given them they paid Gardiner their value in cash, but if they did there is nothing on record to prove their statements, and those to whom public money its return. not believe. He was simply the tool of other "Already a considerable sum has been re-turned and much more will come when it is

turned and much more will come when it is found that suits are begun. I have no doubt that the whole amount of the deficit will even

found that suits are begun. I have no doubt that the whole amount of the deficit will eventually be recovered. The story of the illegal payments, as well as of the checks, which were issued without any apparent consideration, will make a very interesting chapter in the history of Kings county."

For several years before his death Mr. Gardiner had been the prey of beggars. He would part with his last cent at their mere demand as he met them in the street. This weakness on his part finally became so pronounced that a policeman was detailed to escort him from his home to the Court House to guard him from his begging tormentors. Mr. Martin's discoveries seem to show that he was equally weak in his management of the county's funds, and that he seldom had the courage to refuse a check when it was asked as a loau. Lawyer Towns refuses to disclose the names of the persons who got the money and against whom the suits are to be brought, but he has made this general statement:

"I have had facts put in my prossession which

the persons who got the money and against whom the suits are to be brought, but he has made this general statement:

"I have had facts put in my possession which indicated the whereabouts of \$30,000 of the missing money. That is what we now propose to sue for. There will be such a rattling of dry bones as this city has not heard in many a day. The skeletons that will be dragged from their closets will be grueseme spectacles for many people, who in the pest few years have figured prominently in the social and political life of the town. Every day we are getting more information concerning the holders of the misappropriated county funds, and we intend that they shall give it back or suffer the consequences. I believe that after we have won a couple of suits, others against whom we have evidence will do the right thing without compuision, but whatever their attitude may be we shall get the money."

In one of his recent sworn statements in one branch of the lititation, Mr. Adams admitted that he was a mere figurehead as County Treasurer. He said:

"I have been in office for nearly thirteen years as County Treasurer of Kings county, and while technically in charge of said office, the details of the same have been administered by the Deputy County Treasurer and by subordinates appointed by me. I have no direct knowledge of the books, never having kept the same."

he same."
During his entire period of service in the county Treasurer's office, and for some time sefore it Mr. Adams was the Democratic leader in the Twenty-skuth ward, formerly the town of New Lots, but almost coincident with the iscovery of the irregularities in the office he ropped out of politics altogether. He took no art whatever in the recent campaign.

HARRURGER TO AHLWARDT.

The Excise Commissioner Attacks the Re-

cently Arrived dew Batter. Julius Harburger, Grand Master of the Independent Order Free Sons of Israel, in an ad-dress to the members of Zion Lodge, 38, at Odd Fellows' Hall, 325 Bowery, yesterday, referred to the visit to this country of Herr Ahlwardt. the German anti-Semitic agitator. The Commissioner said :

"When the A. P. A. question was mooted in

this country, and the revivification of Know-

nothingism became rampant, the true Ameri-

canism of the people asserted itself, and press pulpit, and orators molded public opinion and relegated those pernicious doctrines to blivion. uals or societies have attempted to array religion against religion in America they failed in a most ignominious manner. The visit of Dr. Ahlwardt to our hospitable shores, to engender and inculcate anti-Semitic doe trines, will fail at the outset. This fanatic bigot, and alien, imbued with hatred for the Israelites from his childhood, sets up a gospel of his own to preach on American soil which is in contradistinction to the fundamental principles of our great, free, and most liberal Government. "The Jewish people need no defenders on American soil. Their aims and objects since the Revolutionary days, as loyal and patriotic American citizens, have been testified to by Washington and by all the statesmen of the various generations in the land.

Any individual who does not respect the religion of other creeds and who is vituperative in his language toward a people who have been persecuted for centuries, is as cowardly a wretch as ever was born, and should be incarcerated in an asylum for lunatics.

"We have not heard of any anti-Semitic sentiments in our republic, and believing in the great American doctrine of free speech, do, however, unhestatingly denounce any one who proposes to undernine the bulwark of our governmental foundation, of civil and religious liberty to all mankind," the Revolutionary days, as loyal and patriotic

AN IMPOSTOR IN THE PULPIT. Arrest of a Mon Who Was Winning Fame as a Catbolic Priest.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 28, via Tampa, Dec. 8. -A case has begun in court here which has produced a great sensation among religious people. Some time ago a supposed Catholic priest came here and brought all the necessary documents to prove that he was a priest. The ecclesiastical authorities gave him a place as pastor of the church in the Cobre town, where he remained until the 26th inst., when he was brought to this city and locked up in the Morro Castle. He pretended to be a Chilian by birth, and his sermons were heard with great enthusiasm by the churchgoers.

It has now been discovered that he is not a priest, but an impostor, and that this is the second time he has been caught in this sort of work. The first time he was unmasked in Burgos, spain, where he was born, and he was sentenced to cleven years imprisonment, but at the end of five years he was released from prison. His name is Ricardo Elizari Lopez. This time he was demonred by the lishop of Caracas (Venezuela) to the lishop of Burgos, and by the latter to the Bishop of this diocese. brought to this city and locked up in the Morro

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.



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NOTES ON THE SHIPS. The Texas and the Maine-The Olympia's

Cruise-The Cushing's Work. WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.-Those who have been ondemning the Texas as a fatlure, and berating Secretary Whitney for his course in procuring the plans for her, were premature, to say the least. She is doing better and better, and her final horse-power trial promises to be a complete success. Her dock trial at Brooklyn was a great improvement over the trial in Hampton Roads, and the preliminary trial, from which she returned yesterday, was also gratifying There are still some improvements, probably, to be made in her, as the result of experience, but beyond doubt she will prove a valuable addition to our new fleet. The speed of close upon sixeen knots which she made vesterday gives good hope of her exceeding sixteen under better conditions, and, at all events, her engines seem

likely to reach the horse power for which they

A brief reference has been made to the report of Capt. Read that the coal in four of the Olympia's bunkers caught fire from spontaneous combustion while on her way to Oklahoma. Fuller details are that at Hawali she had taken on board a quantity of Wellington (Departure Bay) coal, which was of inferior quality, and that it was on fire, more or less, for days together, When four bunkers were aftre together steam was turned on and the blaze extinguished. But it appears that in addition much hard work was required in transferring the coal in bags from the after to the forward bunkers. The Olympia was also for several days in the midst of a heavy southwester, but rode out the gale finely. The seas were very high, and the great point of interest is that she had a thorough test of her stability, which had been called in question in some quarters on account of her being modelled, in general, after the ill-fated Reina Regente, and of her mounting a very heavy battery. She is by far the most powerful, as well as the largest and fastest, war ship we have ever had in Asiatic waters. Astest, war ship we have ever had in Asiatic waters.

It is said, by the way, that the existing trouble

It is said, by the way, that the existing trouble in British shippards may, if it continues, prove to be for the benefit of our country as well as of Germany. The fears, however, that China will transfer to the former the proposed orders for armorciads, cruisers, and torpedo boats may lead to a solution of the troubles. Japan has safe in bank an enormous war indemnity, of which a large part is expected to go for ships, and our most famous builders may get a share of it.

Instead of taking the route through the Sucz

Instead of taking the route through the Suez Instead of taking the route through the Suez Canal, so as to reënforce Admiral Selfridge's command, if required, the Baltimore is on her way home across the Pacific, and will touch at Honolulu for coal. There would be, in fact, little need of having her come by way of the European station, and she brings a number of officers and men whose terms of duty have expired. The inspection of the Maine is set for to-morrow, and the report will be awaited with interest, as a setting forth of the condition and capabilities of a ship which will soon be on regular service work.

set, as a setting forth of the condition and capabilities of a ship which will soon be on regular service work.

The exercises of the Cushing at Newport are proving of excellent use in the drill of officers and men for torpedo-boat work, and there is also to be considered the value of the drill of war ships in attempting to avert the simulated attack which the Cushing is ordered to make upon any and all of them that may enter. By the time our next group of torpedo boats is ready valuable data will have been secured through the Cushing's experiments for their proper use. It is hoped that the Ericsson will now soon be in readiness for her trial trip, and then the Cushing will have a mate in her work. Much interest is excited in the plan of the Union from Works for revolving the 8-inch turrets of the Kearsarge and her mate independently of the 13-inch on which they are placed, and to which in the Government's plans they were to have been immovably fixed. The apparatus designed for the purpose is between the two 13-inch guns, and unless the increase in wolght should be too great it may be adopted, it in which case one objection made to the two-story turret would be removed.

THE SLAUGHTER OF THE SEALS. Expert Townsend Says It Is the Fault of

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 .- Mr. C. H. Townsend, the seal expert of the Fish Commission, has recently returned from the Pribylof "Islands, where he has been making his annual investi-gations of the conditions of the great rookeries. Mr. Townsend says that so much has been said and published from unreliable sources in regard to the condition of affairs in Behring Sea that the public has been led to believe many things about the seal catches at the Pribylof Islands which have no foundation in fact. It is certainly true, be says, that the number of seals continues to increase, but that this is ascribed to causes that do not exist. It has beed said that Congress should investigate the condition of affairs in the belief that it was the fault of the Treasury Department that the regulations have not been enforced by Government vessels. It is said that the stipulation by the Paris Tribunal of Arbitration that firearms should not be used within certain periods of the year has 16; been enforced by the Treasary Department, the regulations of which were drawn in conformity with these conditions.

The facts of the matter are, Mr. Townsend says, that the Paris award, which made Behr ing Sea available for ocean sealers, is shown to be sadly at fault by the results of hast year's investigation. It was thought by the Tribunal, as well as by some of the officials of the Treasury Department, that these regulations would protect the females, for fishing was not to be allowed inside of the sixty-mile limit, but the investigations of the men from the Fish Commission show beyond a doubt that the females, when they go out to fish after leaving the rookeries, are almost always outside of the sixty-mile limit, and can be taken there with impunity by the vessels of Canada as well as those of the United States. This killing of the nursing females in each case means the loss of the young pups, which are left at the rookeries and die there in large numbers. The breeding season is at its height the latter part of Juny and the pups are lorn up to the end of July, but the seals stay at the islands until November and December, when they go out to sea. ovestigation. It was thought by the Tribunal.

and the first part of July, but the seals stay at the islands until November and December, when they go out to sea.

The Fish Commission has a station at the islands, where the investigations are carried on. There are large charts, with a scale of about an inch to several hundred feet, of the portions of the islands where the rookerles are situated, on which from time to time are plotted the lines marking the limits of the rookerles occupied by the seal herds. An inspection of the charts of this year and those of last year, as well as those plotted in previous years, shows the alarming decrease of the seals. Photographs are also taken in panorama by the investigators, and comparison of the recent photographs and those of several years and demonstrate in a still more graphic way the terrible shughter which continues in spide of the regulations which resulted from the Paris Tribunal. The older charts and photographs show the rookerles closely packed to a distance hundreds of yards back from the surf. Now the groups of seals are scattered, and what was once a black mass in the chart is nothing but a straggling chain of seal packs. There were not many more seals taken last year than in 1883, which, in view of the record on the chart; shows that the islands are no longer in any way a source of profit to the United States. An idea of the enormous decrease may be lead in the statement that before the killing of the females in the old days and before the terribic slaughter of recent years in the list twenty years of her ownership of Alaska the United States took enough surplus males off of the islands to have paid the price for the whole territory of Alaska.

It has been asserted by England that the vessels of the United States contains a strong castallished fact, Pref. Townsend says, that the vessels of chanda number in the neighborhood of seventy, while those of the United

the vessels of Canada number in the neighborhood of seventy. While those of the United States are to few as hardly to be considered in an open competition for the seal trade.

MISS AUB'S SENTENCE DAY

SHE SAYS SHE IS HAPPY, AND WILL BE IF SHE GETS TEN YEARS. Miss Kellard Tells How the Prisoner Came

to Make Confession to Her-Mrs. White temore Visits the Girl in the Tombe-Barbara Aub will be arraigned before Recorder Goff in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions this morning at 10 o'clock to plead to the indictment of perjury. She will probably plead guilty. Mrs. E. M. Whittemore, founder of the Door of Hope, who seems to be the only friend and advisor the girl cares to see, said yes-terday that, having confessed to one wrong act, the girl would not stultify her confession by

pleading not guilty. What her sentence will be, should the Re-corder conclude to pass sentence at the time of the pleading, is a matter of conjecture. Mrs. Whittemore said that the girl had had no intimation, and that she did not seem to care, As quoted by Mrs. Whittemore, Barbara said yesterday morning:

"Even if it is ten years, it will be all right." The crime of perjury is punishable by impris-conment for any length of time under ten years. It is generally believed that the Recorder will take the confession into consideration and make the sentence unusually light, if it is not suspended.

How Barbara Aub's confession came to be made, and what led up to it, was told to a Sun reporter yesterday by Mary M. Kellard, to whom the girl first intimated that she had born false witness against W. L. S. Langerman. Miss Kellard was found at the Vanderbilt Mis-

ion, Forty-second street and Third avenue. She had gone there to assist her friend, Miss Ray, in the afternoon services. "Miss Kellard," began the reporter, "it has been suggested that you obtained Barbara Aub's

confession in the interest of Langerman. Is there any truth in the statement?" "The statement is unqualifiedly false," was Miss Kellard's reply. "The girl made the confession of her own volition, uninfluenced by any one but her God. The day before Thanks-

giving Barbara was sitting in a room at the Door of Hope by herself. I happened into the room, and heard her mutter, 'It's a lie! Every word of it was a lie!' I gave little thought to the remark, save to conclude that the girl referred to some statement that had been printed about her. From the moment of Langerman's conviction, Barbara had been, by turns, depressed and excited.

"After the service on Thanksgiving night I heard her repeat the remark of the day before. Then I asked her what she meant by it. Her heart seemed to be overburdened, and I had aardly asked the question when she said: 'aniss Kellard, the story I told on the witness stand was false, every word of it. I want to go and tell the Recorder that I swore to a lie.' "I went to Miss Anderson, the matron of the home, and told her what liarbara had told me Then all three of us went to Mrs. Whittemore's house, and the girl told Mrs. Whittemore's house, and the girl told Mrs. Whittemore's house, and the girl told Mrs. Whittemore own that she had told me. Mrs. Whittemore of Recorder Goff's address, and Mrs. Whittemore, Barbara, and I went there and the verbal confession was made to the Recorder. That is how the confession came to be made, and that is the part I had in it. The girl made the confession, in my opinion, simply for the sake of righting a great wrong and for the sake of being at peace with her soul."

"Did you ever know Langerman, or are any of your friends his friends." the reporter asked.

"I have seen Langerman in Broadway on several occasions. I mean by that, that when I saw him, in the court room I recognized him as a man I had often seen walking up and down that section of Broadway known as the Tenderloin. I do not know him to speak to him, and I do not know that any of my friends are his friends. I have no personal interest in him."

Miss Kellard admitted that she is the Miss Kellard who was at one time entangled with William G. Wood.

"I am trying now to live differently," she said. "No one seems to think what this notoriety means to me. I have settled with Mr. Wood; I am now settling with God. If I have done wrong in the past I have been made to suifer for it. I am trying to do right now, and it seems as if everybody wants to see me continue to suffer."

Mrs. Whittemore said yesterday that on Thanksgiving night Miss Aub asked Miss Kellard to go up to her room. Miss Kellard wasn't alone with the girl more than ten minutes.

Mrs. Whittemore says that she herself is probably responsible for the mem Then I asked her what she meant by it. Her heart seemed to be overburdened, and I had

"I saw her in the Tombs this morning," added Mrs. Whittemore, and she spoke about her refusal of a lawyer's services, and said that she didn't want legal advice. She said that God had been her counsel thus far, and she wanted no other. She has put herself entirely in His hands. When I went into the room where the girl is confined, her face lighted up in a moment. She didn't seem to have a care or a gloomy thought. She said

to have a care or a gloomy thought. She said to me:

"Oh! Mother Whittemore, God is so good! He has made me so happy, and I'm so glad He gave to me the power to do what I did. Even if He lets me go to prison, it will be all right, and I know He'll help me and keep me. Mother Whittemore, even if I have to go to prison for ten years, can I come back afterward to the Door of Hope? Every one has been so kind to me here, the Warden and the Matron and every one." Then we prayed together, and Barbara's prayer was beautiful. This is how it ended:

Barbara's prayer was beautiful. This is how it ended:

"I thank Thee, O God! for giving me power to do as I did. Help me, no matter what it may be, to do Thy will."

Barbara began to write the story of a dream she had while at the Door of Hope. Since she has been in the Tombs she has seent much of her time in completing that story. It is nearly finished, and she hopes to be able to complete it before she leaves the Tombs.

Miss Kellard conducted her Bible class, as usual, at the Door of Hope yesterday, and it was said by Miss Anderson that she would continue her work at the home.

nue station in Brooklyn, while on patrol duty

POLICEMAN BROSMAN'S BULLET It Passed Over a Thief's Head, but Proved Effective Nevertheless. Policeman Frank Brosman of the Sixth ave-

about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, noticed a man burrying along Fulton street ,near Cler-mont avenue, in a suspicious manner. When he crossed the street, to head him off, the man ran and soon turned into Vanderbils the man ran and soon turned into Vanderbils avenue several yards ahead of his pursuer. He ran through Vanderbilt avenue to Atlantic, and up Atlantic to Clinton avenue.

The policeman, who kept up a hot chase, sent a bullet whizzing through the air, and although it passed harmlessly over his head, the fugitive fell in his tracks as if he were shot. The prisoner and a package of canned goods he had thrown away in his flight were taken to the

station.

The prisoner said he was Theodore Hickman of 946 Atlantic avenue. It was soon discovered that he had smashed the show window in Mr. Gray's grocery store at 841 Fulton street and stolen the canned goods, and he was held for

JUDGES WHO MAY PRACTISE LAW. No Prohibition to General Sessions or City

Court dudges Now. A provision of the new State Constitution which has not attracted any special attention permits any Judge of the Court of General Sessions or Justice of the City Court to practise law or act as a referee. The old Constitution. by section 21 of article 6, provided that no "Judge of the Court of Appeals, Justice of the Supreme Court, or Judge of a court of record in the cities of New York, of a court of record in the cities of New York, hrooklyn, or Buffaio shall practise as an attorney or counselor in any court of record in this state, or act as referee." It is true that Recorder Smyth used to practise haw and act as referre, but it has always been held that the Recorder of the city of New York is not a Judge. Section 20 of article VI. of the present Constitution, which contains a similar prohibition against Judges of the Court of Appeals, Justices of the Supreme Court, County Judges, and Surrogates practising law, has no reference whatever to the Judges of the Court of General Sessions or the Justices of the Court of General Sessions or the Justices of the City Court, Unless the Legislature shall prevent, they may practice.

"Just like a bunch." Forest The

Made direct from the Fringe of all Violet Violet Extracts.